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CHURCHES SPEAK ON ISSUES OF ATOMIC TESTS AND DISARMAMENT: CONFER WITH GOVERNMENTS

Addressing themselves to some of the most urgently debated current issues in international affairs, world leaders in the ecumenical movement adopted statements in the summer on "Atomic Tests and Disarmament." Church leaders from around the world brought the concerns of their people to the deliberations of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs and the World Council of Churches in New Haven at Yale Divinity School in July and August. Some were especially concerned about health and genetic dangers from radioactive fall-out, some about nuclear weapons and disarmament, and others about possible security against aggression and war. All were agreed that the churches must speak in this hour and that this must be in ways which help to make for human welfare and for peace with justice and freedom.

Preparatory work and deliberations by churchmen of divergent views resulted in a statement by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee on "Atomic Tests and Disarmament." It took cognizance of the tremendous concern on these issues, suggested a framework for a strategy to overcome the menace of atomic war, and spoke specifically on atomic weapons tests. In the strategy proposals, several issues are seen as interrelated and interdependent:

- a) To stop, by international agreement, the testing of nuclear weapons; and
- b) To bring to a halt the production of nuclear weapons, under such controls as will most fully ensure compliance; and
- c) To develop measures which will reduce national armaments, nuclear and conventional, with provision for necessary safeguards as such measures are progressively taken; and
- d) To accelerate international cooperation in the development of atomic power for peaceful purposes, under proper safeguards; and
- e) To establish more effective mechanisms for peaceful settlement of international disputes and for peaceful change.

"Together" these objectives are said to "form a framework for responsible action against the atomic threat as a whole." Further, the C.C.I.A. statement declares that if attempts at international agreement fail, the churches still have responsibilities:

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They are to oppose counsels of despair and to strive to establish true conditions of peace. Moreover, it is suggested that "there is a risk for the sake of peace which Christians, especially in countries projecting tests of nuclear weapons are justified in advocating, in the hope of breaking through the barriers of distrust. They can urge their governments to declare their resolve to forego tests for a trial period, in the hope that others will do the same, a new confidence be born, and foundations laid for reliable agreements."

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches later faced these same issues. It considered the C.C.I.A. statement, with different members expressing varying viewpoints. It wrestled with the possibility of writing a new pronouncement. It finally agreed to commend the CCIA statement to the churches with an additional note urging a conditional stop to atomic tests even unilaterally if agreement can not be reached. In this covering statement, the Central Committee took cognizance of the complexity of the related issues and of the need for confidence between nations, then went on to say: "But we urge that as a first step governments conducting tests should forego them, at least for a trial period, either together, or individually in the hope that the others will do the same, a new confidence be born, and foundations be laid for reliable agreements."

The Central Committee took separate action, requesting "that the churches in the countries directly concerned should communicate the foregoing statements to their governments and that the officers...be instructed to seek ways and means by which they can also be transmitted to the authorities in countries in which the WCC has no member churches."

Since the United States is one of the key atomic powers, the request of the Central Committee of the W.C.C. was shortly carried out in a joint way: A deputation representing the W.C.C., the C.C.I.A., the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and its Department of International Affairs conferred with Secretary of State Dulles on September 13. The delegation consisted of Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, Chairman of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, Director of the C.C.I.A., Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, President of the National Council of Churches, Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, Associate General Secretary of the NCCCUSA and Dr. Kenneth L. Maxwell, Executive Director, Department of International Affairs. They conferred at some length with Secretary Dulles, and three of his staff. In addition to communicating the statements, they emphasized the responsible recognition of the interdependence of the cessation of atomic tests and such larger issues as the stopping of production of nuclear weapons. Expressing appreciation of the new U.S. disarmament proposals in relation to halting tests for a trial period, they nevertheless pointed out that a further step could be taken along the lines of the C.C.I.A. proposal -- if necessary by a unilateral declaration -- without endangering international security. A step of this kind, they suggested, would establish a new moral initiative in international leadership and might help to break the present deadlock in the disarmament negotiations.

Secretary Dulles received the views of the delegation with evident interest and appreciation and discussed a number of the points in detail. What effect, if any, these statements and their presentation to government may have on United States policy and practice remains to be seen.

Copies of the full texts of these statements are available in a printed 8-page folder at a cost of 5¢ per copy from C.C.I.A., 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

"CHURCH AND NEWLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES" IS THEME OF WORLD ORDER SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20

"The Christian churches of the Western World and particularly of the United States have come to a new period of pioneering," declares the Message for World Order Sunday, October 20, under sponsorship of the Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches. The focus of the Message is on "The Churches and the Newly Developing Countries." Observed on the first day of United Nations Week, World Order Sunday gives opportunity for churches across the nation to concentrate attention on Christian concerns in international affairs, including the work of the UN. This timing also gives impetus to community-wide observances of UN Week and UN Day, October 24. In these programs, churches, pastors and people often give leadership. The Message is published in a blue and white folder, with a map on the cover, showing the areas under consideration, and with suggestions for study and action on the back page. The folder is the size of church bulletins because many churches distribute them together.

The emphasis on "newly developing countries" for World Order Sunday is one of the continuing concerns of the churches. It is related also to issues before the UN now and Congress in its next session. The Message speaks of "a new period of pioneering" emphasizing: "The importance of the non-western world," the rising aspiration in "the newly developing countries," the role of "foreign aid," the "responsibilities of the churches and their members," and above all the way the churches can "help us to accept the spiritual requirements of pioneering in this new phase of the task of working for world order."

A complementary theme to that of World Order Sunday will be emphasized by United Church Women on World Community Day, November 1: "Bread, Freedom and Dignity." It is part of the UCW subject for the year: "The Emerging Peoples of the World." UCW materials are available from 175 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 10, N. Y.

Commending the use of the World Order Sunday folders in the churches, the Brethren Service News suggests that the Message may be read as part of the Worship Service, distributed with the Sunday morning bulletin, or used as a basis for discussion in adult and older youth church school classes or in a Sunday evening forum. It then lists some discussion questions: "1 - What is the geographical extent of the newly developing areas? 2 - What extent is white and what extent of other races? 3 - What do they want? Why do they want these things? 4 - What has the church done to create these wants? 5 - Why should the United States help to meet these wants? 6 - Does your church 'encourage its own youth to enter upon careers of foreign service'? 7 - Does your church 'continue to evaluate and emphasize the role and importance of the United Nations'? 8- How many church people realize that 'the future of a billion human beings in the newly developing countries is likely to be affected by the choices which Christians of the U.S.A. make in this mid-century period'? 9 - What is the Church...doing? What more can it do?"

Among highlights of the Message are these points: "The rise in the importance of the non-western world in participation in the family of nations is one of the most epoch-making aspects of our period...." "Now the peoples of these countries are on the march. Many influences have made them want a better life for themselves and for their children. Among these influences, those generated by Christian missions have a foremost place, and western Christians should be in the vanguard in recognizing the needs and aspirations of these peoples....That the basic aspirations of these peoples are, in the main, justified and should come to fruition, is recognized by the foreign aid programs of the United States and other countries and in the economic and technical programs of the United Nations.... The churches have grave responsibilities for the continuance, expansion and effectiveness of these "Aid" programs by our government...."

DISASTER TAKES NO HOLIDAY; NOR DOES CHRISTIAN SERVICE

While millions of Americans were enjoying holidays, recent disasters in various parts of the world made heavy demands on U.S. churches for emergency relief. In a recent report, the executive director of Church World Service, Dr. R. Norris Wilson, cited some CWS actions:

When the Japanese island of Kyushu was struck by floods in July, leaving more than 600 dead, 150,000 homeless and 5,000 missing, CWS was able to send almost 30 tons of relief supplies immediately and more have since been dispatched to the area.

When earthquakes rocked the mountains of Iran, also in July, CWS cabled \$5,000 to American church workers there for emergency use. When two disasters struck Greece -- a serious explosion and fire, and flash floods -- CWS provided help.

"Share-Our-Surplus" foods, clothing and medicines from CWS stocks were used to aid those who were suffering. An explosion of 8,500 containers of compressed gas on the Perama docks just outside Piraeus occurred on the weekend of July 13th, making 150 people homeless; many others lost their clothing, blankets and food supplies in the resulting fires. 5,000 pounds of the surplus food, wheat flour and rice, and tents for emergency shelter were major items in the immediate relief application. In a previous disaster of July 3rd, when the diocese of Ellasson in Thessaly and Macedonia was hard hit by flash floods, large numbers of livestock were lost, and crops were destroyed by hail, CWS provided tents and clothing and immediately set-up SOS food distribution centers in camps and schools.

In June, CWS sent relief supplies to Taiwan where a typhoon had left more than 50 dead and 1100 homeless and destitute; food was rushed to flooded areas of France and Italy; CWS representatives were helping families left destitute by the fire which destroyed a section of Pusan, Korea; others were speeding SOS food to northern India where the people were on the brink of starvation as a result of last year's floods.

Last May CWS came to the aid of many victims of a storm in Hong Kong where there was more rain than in any May since 1921 - 29 inches fell in one 24 hour period. There were numerous personal tragedies: children were lost or drowned, people were permanently injured, houses were destroyed and thousands made homeless. There was also large scale dislocation of village life in new areas. SOS food supplies were distributed, and \$5,000 sent to purchase emergency relief needs.

In September, relief was air lifted to flood victims in Pakistan. The news in the cable from the Pakistan representative to Church World Service was tragic: Floods now cover 5,000 square miles, five million homeless, disease on rampage, starvation imminent, worse than 1955 flood which devastated Punjab area. Officials of the Protestant and Orthodox churches' relief agency went to work immediately and on September 20, food staples, blankets and clothing were on their way by sea and air. Drugs to combat eye diseases, malaria and dysentery, which left by air the same day, were carried free of charge by the airlines. At the same time, CWS got on the phone to CROP, its rural food collection department, and 1,000 tons of surplus wheat, 10,000 gallons of cottonseed oil, dried milk and other staples were speeded on their way.

Church World Service is a part of the National Council of Churches through which 35 major denominations pool resources for emergency relief and reconstruction. Funds are provided by local church members in their benevolence pledges and such contributions and by special offerings as "SOS" and "One Great Hour of Sharing."

ECUMENICAL LEADERS VISIT UNITED NATIONS, HEAR CHALLENGE FROM HAMMARSKJOLD

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjold, told a meeting of world church leaders at a luncheon at the UN, that global religious forces are essential to the task of building a world of peace.

Addressing 90 prominent churchmen and women from 20 countries, Mr. Hammarskjold said: "The United Nations has been called the town meeting of the world, but this is too placid a role. This is more than a parliament. It is a tool in the hands of the people and governments." The Secretary-General went on to compare the work of the United Nations with that of the world's churches. "What we can do here," he declared, "is of little avail without the support of (the world's) spiritual leaders and those who have the courage to follow them."

Hosts at the luncheon on August 8 were the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, an agency of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council, arranged the program for members of the World Council presidium which was meeting in this country.

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, president of the National Council, who presided at the luncheon, introduced Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, CCIA director. Declaring that the UN is an indispensable agency in a world of tension and division, Dr. Nolde stated that "the very nature of the United Nations places a heavy responsibility upon Christians and churches in every country." Christians in every land, he said, must see that by prayer, by study and by taking a public stand according to conscience, they can contribute to more responsible actions by their own governments and thus to more effective action by the UN. "Only in this way," Dr. Nolde concluded, "can the spiritual power upon which the United Nations must ultimately depend for its success be released."

Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, general secretary of the World Council; Dr. G.K.A. Bell, Bishop of Chichester; the Rev. Peter Kwei Dagadu of Ghana; Metropolitan Mar Thoma Juhanon, and other distinguished guests were welcomed by Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary of the National Council of Churches. "It is a matter of satisfaction to the churches in the U.S.A." Dr. Ross declared, "that the World Council and the International Missionary Council, through their joint Commission on International Affairs, maintain a consultative relationship here at the United Nations. The churches must help their members to see the implication of their Christian faith for international relations," Dr. Ross told the guests, "in order to remind the secular world that it is under the judgment of God."

In a brief closing statement, Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, National Council associate general secretary, emphasized as a "key factor" in the development of the United Nations, the role of the National Council and the Federal Council before it, in developing public opinion in the United States for the establishment of the United Nations.

The National Council of Churches has continued to bring active support to the United Nations and its specialized agencies evaluating their work and organization, encouraging education programs on the UN among church members, and being related to the UN in numerous ways. It maintains an "observer" status at the UN through the non-governmental organization provisions of the UN and through the U.S. Mission to the UN. The National Council is represented at the UN through the Department of International Affairs by Kenneth L. Maxwell and through United Church Women's Department of Christian World Relations by Esther Hymer as the Director. Many of the churches constituting the National Council of Churches also maintain observers at the United Nations.

In informal reception and a tour of the UN buildings provided opportunities for many World Council and National Council executives and guests to learn more of the work of the United Nations and to understand more clearly some of the responsibilities of the churches in international affairs, and especially in relation to the UN.

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS EMPHASIS OF UCYM FORWARDED IN SUMMER MEETING

Christian theological and moral bases for action in international affairs were set forth in a report by youth leaders of the United Christian Youth Movement this summer. The General Council of the UCYM, which is the annual meeting of representatives from constituent communions and other related agencies for policy-making and planning, met at Estes Park, Colorado, August 25-30, received this report and laid further plans.

In the background of this report was much previous work: In 1955, at General Council, the Outreach Commission voted to give international relations a priority in their deliberations the following year. In 1956, seeing this field to be so important and its problems to be so complex, they recommended and the General Council voted to make this a five year program emphasis in order to work in depth. One of the first important steps was the Preparatory Commission on International Affairs in March 1957, in which over 30 young people and key advisors from across the country, representing denominations and other related agencies worked for a week at the United Nations and in Washington. They met with leaders in the UN, in government, in the press, and in this work of the churches. After many briefings and work sessions, they outlined programs and projects for four years. As a next step they recommended that a statement be developed on the theological and moral foundations for this work. National leaders of UCYM met to set forth ideas for such a statement. Drafting was assigned to students at Ohio Wesleyan, under Ruth Rae Mountz, who also enlisted help from faculty. Their paper was the basis of the Outreach Commission discussions in which the report on theological and moral foundations was developed. This statement is now being circulated to denominations and other related organizations for their consideration and report back to UCYM. When this statement is finally adopted, it is hoped that highlights will be published in the Newsletter.

Plans were also outlined by the Outreach Commission to develop policy statements on important international issues, during this year, for action at next General Council. During the past summer Miss Florence Fray, Chairman of Outreach, served as an Associate on the UCYM staff working in international affairs. Miss Carmeta Clark is taking a year off from studies at Ohio State to follow through on that assignment this year. The new Outreach Commission chairman is Helmar Nielson. In developing the UCYM five year emphasis, the Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches has been serving in liaison and consultative work.

### INTEREST IN WORLD AFFAIRS INCREASES IN USCC AT CONFERENCE AND ASSEMBLY IN SUMMER

Growing concern in international affairs in the United Student Christian Council was expressed this summer in two events. A special Conference on International Political Questions was held at Wooster, Ohio, September 3-5, fifty per cent being overseas students. Frankly discussed were such issues as Atomic Testing and Disarmament, International Socio-Economic Organization, and Rising Nationalism. The General Assembly of USCC at Wooster, September 5-11, adopted the report of its Political and Social Commission in which the students presented a first draft for a statement on their basis for Christian socio-political responsibility, laid plans for year-round work of the political and social Commission, adopted statements calling for study and action on immigration laws and atomic tests. The Commission is meeting November 1-2 under its new chairman, Allan Burry, a student at Union Seminary, to develop work in many fields.

IDEA FOR VACATION (future) 240 students attended work camps in U.S. and other parts of the world this summer under the United Student Christian Council's Committee on Ecumenical Voluntary Service Projects. It prepared about 150 students and leaders for projects in Asia, Europe, Central and South America and Africa and about 90 for 5 camps in the U.S. Projects included reconstruction of churches, church schools, construction of a youth camp for the Russian Orthodox community, work with migrants, mental hospital service, and an ecumenical drama work shop. These Projects run for five to eight weeks, offer hard work, worship, study, fun. The United Student Christian Council, related to the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches, is the U.S. section of the World Student Christian Federation and is made up of twelve Student Movements and nine church campus work divisions. Fred Stoerker directs Projects program.

**BOOKLET - "Man's New Hope. A Religious Approach to Foreign Aid"** by Justin Wroe Nixon. Recognizing the needs of the newly developing countries and the responsibility of the United States, considering the roles of individuals, government, and other groups, Dr. Nixon presents a strong case for mutual assistance programs.

In historical background, certain ministries in the work of the churches through their missions overseas are cited as the beginnings of technical assistance programs. The missions efforts of the churches - which have sent over 100,000 missionaries from the U.S. and Canada since such programs began - are "one of the causes of the 'revolution of rising expectations.' For every one of these missionaries is to some degree a stimulus to cultural change." In addition to bringing new members into church, these missionaries taught people reading, writing, good health methods and standards, and improved industrial and agricultural methods.

Quoting from President Eisenhower's Second Inaugural Address, "We recognize and accept our own deep involvement in the destiny of men everywhere," Dr. Nixon presents excellent reasons for governments to help one another as, in a sense, the result of this missionary concern for other peoples of the world. He describes both the U.S. and the UN programs of technical assistance and explains how confusion is caused by the many differing aims of U.S. Mutual Aid Programs.

Five "policies that make for a Community of mankind" are recommended. They are:  
 1 - The largest practicable use of the UN and its agencies. The Expanded Technical Assistance Program has cost about \$30 million a year; but "if adequate supplies and equipment were provided and there were greater provisions for demonstrations, a program of the present scope could use \$50 million a year" or more. He concludes that such needs are "almost limitless." 2 - A fund for long-range economic development of the underdeveloped countries, divorced from military or Cold War considerations such as the Millikan-Rostov (MIT) plan for development assistance. 3 - A much clearer distinction in our own Mutual Security Plan between expenditures determined by emergency and military considerations and funds for permanent economic development and technical assistance. 4 - International trade arrangements that serve the needs of the underdeveloped countries as well as those of the industrially advanced countries. 5 - The removal at home of barriers placed on race and color that tend to prevent real brotherhood because the hunger for brotherhood is "at the bottom of the unrest in the underdeveloped countries."

Dr. Nixon concludes with the suggestion that "from now on the peoples of the advanced countries cannot know themselves apart from what they are in relation to the peoples of the underdeveloped countries. The uneasy conscience this realization will create among many in the advanced nations will induce among them 'explorations into God,' the classical remedy for their condition being the discovery, in the spirit of contrition that 'The dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all.'"

Available from the Church Peace Union, 170 East 64th Street, New York 21, N.Y. for 50¢, this booklet is timely for study now and of import to all who are interested in human economic rights and responsibilities and in improving international relations.

WORLD COMMUNITY DAY OF UNITED CHURCH WOMEN TO BE OBSERVED NOVEMBER 1. "Bread, Freedom and Dignity" is the theme of World Community Day for this year, being a part of the United Church Women's emphasis on "Emerging Peoples." The plans for the day, to be observed in local communities across the land, include worship and study; the presentation of "parcels for peace," to be sent to refugees in Austria, Germany, Italy, the Near East and Southeast Asia; and sharing through an offering for the UCW's program for peace and for special self-help projects in underdeveloped areas, including specifically Africa, the Middle East, India and Pakistan. Demand for materials for observance of this day has been the largest ever, requiring special re-runs of materials. For information about this and other programs of UCW, write them at 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

## PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SHARES IN GROUND-BREAKING FOR SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Following commencement exercises, June 9 at the American University in Washington, D.C., in which Bishop G. Bromlwy Oxnam spoke of the need for the proposed new graduate School of International Service to be opened in the fall of 1958, President Eisenhower helped in the ground-breaking. While the School is being initiated through a grant of one million dollars from the Methodist Church, it is a matter of interest to Protestants generally and to others as well.

In this talk, President Eisenhower said, "The waging of the peace demands the best we have, the best young men and women we can find...I think the support of the church means we recognize that our efforts and our policies must be based on the moral law; just as our political organizations are really political expressions of deeply felt religious faith, so must success of international relations around the world represent truth, integrity and honesty." Bishop Oxnam, who gave the commencement address, said that "since Protestants out-number Roman Catholics by two to one in the Nation's population, it is proper that a school under Protestant auspices should be established where, in the atmosphere of freedom that characterizes the Protestant campus, future servants of government, business and labor and the church may be trained."

The School will be located on the campus of American University of which Dr. Hurst Anderson is President. The Dean-elect of the new graduate school is Dr. Ernest S. Griffith who has a long record of teaching in a number of universities and service as Director of the Legislative Reference Department of the Library of Congress.

MATERIALS FOR UN WEEK - October 20 - 26 - AND FOR YEAR-ROUND USE: Pamphlets: 1) "United Nations, What it is, What it does, How it works." Brief outline of purpose, six principle organs, set-up and function, list of member nations, preamble of the Charter. 10 pages. \$1.00/100. 2) "Technical Assistance in Brief" presents concisely the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, how it is carried on, participating organizations, types of aid, some results and perspectives. 12 pages. \$1.50/100. 3) "...to inform the peoples of the world about the activities of the United Nations" a leaflet listing with prices some basic UN publications about its major areas of work. Cost - postage. 4) "Where and How to Buy United Nations Publications in the U.S.A." is a summary prepared by the Department of Public Information of the UN; useful for organizations interested in and frequently buying UN Publications. Free. Above mentioned items available from: International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.

NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS: Because of delays in publication of the Newsletter in recent months, special issues are being planned for the next few weeks. In addition to regular monthly publications, these will reach subscribers at intervals and will concentrate on such subjects as the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Congressional Agenda, and Resource Materials.

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